

# WEATHER.

Unsettled tonight and Wednesday, probably showers Wednesday; clearing, probably with a cold wind. Forecast for Thursday: Temperature past twenty-four hours: High, 68, at 3 p.m. yesterday; low, 45, at 8 a.m. today.

For full report see page 18.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 18.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1915—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

"From Press to Home Within the Hour"

Last Week's Circulation: Daily Average, 73,264; Sunday, 83,317.

ONE CENT.

## ASTRIANS ROUTED, CZERNOWITZ TAKEN, RUSSIANS REPORT

Defeat in Bukovina Offsets Germanic Victory in West Galicia, Is Claim.

## FRANCIS JOSEPH'S ARMY NEAR DISASTER, IT IS SAID

Muscovites Take 20,000 Prisoners and 95 Miles of Organized Positions; Enemy in Flight.

## CZAR BATTLING ON SAN RIVER

Checks Austro-German Advance There and Prepares for Big Conflict to Expel Pursuing Forces From Territory.

LONDON, May 18, 5:43 a.m.—The Austro-German forces in such vast proportions as to more than offset the victory gained by the Teutonic allies in West Galicia, according to a Russian official statement contained in a dispatch from Petrograd to the Reuter Telegram Company.

## An Austrian Debacle.

The Reuter dispatch says: "The Russian official statement describes the Austrian debacle in Bukovina as of such vast importance to render nugatory their ephemeral success in West Galicia."

"The latest particulars report that the entire region between the Dniester and the Pruth in Russian hands as the result of the brilliant victory, while the Austrians, utterly defeated, are in disorderly flight. They have abandoned 20,000 prisoners and important, powerfully organized positions on a front of 140 versts (33 miles). The Russians claim to have occupied Czernowitz and that the remnants of the Austrian army retreating in the direction of Pruth are in danger of disaster."

## Czernowitz Captured.

"Everything tends to prove that as a consequence of this victory Czernowitz already is in the possession of the Russians, while the remnants of the Austrian army flying in the direction of the Pruth are in danger of disaster, which seems inevitable because of the fierce action of our cavalry, which fell upon the retreating enemy in full divisions, destroying him and incessantly augmenting the number of our trophies. This furious pursuit, so advantageous for us, continues."

## Official Report.

An official Petrograd dispatch dated Sunday says:

"While the region east of the Rivers Windau and Dubysa is now free of the enemy, the Germans who attempted to hold the German forces in this region have been compelled by the Austro-German armies to fall back."

## Germans Reported on Defensive.

PETROGRAD, May 18, via London, 1:35 p.m.—The following official announcement was given out today at Russian army headquarters:

"After the complete repulse of the attacks delivered last Friday by two German divisions in the vicinity of the frontier, the German forces in this region have adopted purely defensive tactics, and this in spite of the concentration of the Russian army of large enemy forces of all arms."

"On the Dubysa river the presence of the German forces is still being felt. It is evident that the plan of our operations is to move the Russian forces in both Galicia and Bukovina to different units are moving to our front."

## ACCUSED MAN COLLAPSES.

Is on Trial, With Others, Charged With Conspiracy.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 18.—Henry Lutz, one of four men charged with having conspired to overthrow the government of the United States, collapsed today in the courtroom where he was being tried for conspiracy.

## Orduna Listed to Sail Today.

NEW YORK, May 18.—More than 200 passengers were booked to sail today on board the Cunard line steamer Orduna for Liverpool. A few were registered on the passenger list as from New York, and two from Chicago. It was reported that the Orduna had on board a large cargo of supplies for the British government.

## U. S. IS UNINFORMED ON GERMAN REPLY

Not Known When Berlin Will Make Answer to American Demands.

## MR. BRYAN SILENT ON PROTEST TO ENGLAND

Secretary Tumulty, However, Says Further Representations Are Not Contemplated.

Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, has transmitted no indication from the German foreign office as to when a reply to the American note may be expected.

Secretary Bryan said today nothing "and no opportunity to discuss the matter from the ambassador, and that the State Department was without advice as to when the reply would be sent."

As to the United States seeking a safe conduct for Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, when he leaves the country, Secretary Bryan said:

"We have no official knowledge of Dr. Dernburg," and refused to discuss the question further.

Mr. Bryan also refused to discuss whether the administration was considering making further representations to Great Britain over delays to American commerce.

## Secretary Makes Denial.

Secretary Tumulty in New York last night said that no such step was in contemplation. Beyond this Secretary Tumulty refused to comment on the report.

## Activity of Diplomats Noted.

Diplomatic activity of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, the Austrian ambassador, both of whom are understood to be endeavoring to prevent a rupture of friendly relations between Germany and the United States, is attracting much attention.

Dr. Dumba had a long conference with Secretary Bryan and later with other officials at the State Department. The conference there had been discussed informally the situation produced by the sinking of the Lusitania and the German refusal to accept responsibility for the submarine as a commerce destroyer and still make the American appeal for humanitarian treatment of passengers and crews of belligerent vessels.

The general expectation here is that Germany will not permit the abandonment her present submarine warfare on merchant ships and follow the maritime law, but will continue to use the submarine as a commerce destroyer and still make the American appeal for humanitarian treatment of passengers and crews of belligerent vessels.

It is understood that Count von Bernstorff is endeavoring to secure the adoption of a policy by his government directed to secure a neutral zone in Germany with reference to the submarine as a commerce destroyer and still make the American appeal for humanitarian treatment of passengers and crews of belligerent vessels.

## Distinct Issue With Germany.

High officials have made it clear, however, that whatever the United States may undertake with reference to the allies must be distinct from its controversies with Germany, and that it will not be obligated by another country to secure a neutral zone in Germany with reference to the submarine as a commerce destroyer and still make the American appeal for humanitarian treatment of passengers and crews of belligerent vessels.

As for the questions raised in the American press, Germany is unwilling to be willing to accept the principle of humanitarian treatment of passengers and crews of belligerent vessels.

Should Germany admit the legality of the American argument, but describe her acts merely as reprisals for opening the way to a modus vivendi of temporary arrangement whereby the belligerents would agree not to host contraband on passenger ships or to announce that merchant ships plying to and from American ports would not arm or resist capture, if carrying passengers, it is considered likely that the United States would undertake to act again as the intermediary for the adoption of such proposals.

## United States to Maintain Position.

Any such action, however, would be taken with the definite understanding that the American government did not recede from its announced position that citizens of the United States have an unqualified right to travel anywhere on the high seas.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

## REPT QUESTIONS BANK'S ATTORNEY

Justice McCoy Indicates He Differs From Mr. Hogan's Interpretation of Powers.

## LATTER CITES DECISIONS TO UPHOLD CONTENTIONS

Argues Court Has Right to Enjoin or to Mandamus Defendant Treasury Officials.

Citations so numerous that their making necessitated the building of a veritable breastwork of legal volumes on the desks in front of counsel for the bank constituted this morning's proceedings in the injunction and mandamus proceedings instituted by the Riggs National Bank against William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; John Skelton Williams, controller of the currency, and John Burke, treasurer of the United States.

During the morning sessions of court Justice McCoy, before whom the motion of the Treasury officials to dismiss the case is being argued, engaged in several rather lengthy colloquies with Frank J. Hogan of counsel for the Riggs Bank, in which contentions of Mr. Hogan as to the bearing of certain citations on the case were questioned.

At one point in Mr. Hogan's argument Justice McCoy questioned him as to his views of the court's right to issue a mandamus requiring the controller of the currency to return the Riggs Bank to the list of federal reserve banks or federal depositories, or to enjoin such official from revoking such federal reserve official depository privileges. The line of questioning appeared to indicate that the court differed materially from Mr. Hogan in interpretation of the court's powers in such a case.

## Recess Interrupts Argument.

While it had been hoped that Mr. Hogan would be able to complete his argument before the noon recess of court, the argument was not completed when court recessed at 12:30 o'clock, Mr. Hogan stating that he would resume the argument at the afternoon session to finish.

Departing from the denunciatory line which he followed in his argument yesterday, Mr. Hogan devoted practically the entire of his two and one-half hours of the morning session today to the reading of numerous opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States which he asserted bore directly on the issues involved in the Riggs Bank case. More than a dozen such opinions were read by Mr. Hogan reading voluminously from each of them.

Supporting his contention that the court had the right to enjoin or to mandamus officials of the government, as it asked in the plea of the Riggs Bank, Mr. Hogan asserted that if it found that certain acts, such as the acts complained of, were the result of a conspiracy to injure the plaintiff bank, the court was justified in its action.

At this point Justice McCoy interrupted with a question.

"When you find the existence of conspiracy?"

"In the divulging of certain acts of the government," replied Mr. Hogan. "These acts committed one after the other, first the taking away of the right of the plaintiff bank to the Columbia tax moneys; next the taking away of the Panama canal funds; next the taking away of the State funds, and finally in the repeated demands for reports, special reports, etc., and the reiterated threats as to consequences if these demands not be complied with."

## No Proof of Conspiracy.

To this the court replied, "These acts might constitute evidence pointing toward the existence of conspiracy, but would not necessarily constitute proof of the actual existence of a conspiracy."

"That," said Mr. Hogan, "is exactly what we maintain—that these acts do constitute evidence of the existence of a conspiracy to injure the plaintiff bank."

"I must admit," said the court, "that I can see no evidence of conspiracy; but I cannot see how the trade of many acts, perhaps in themselves trivial, but together tending to prove a conspiracy to injure the plaintiff bank, can be taken to constitute a conspiracy to injure the plaintiff bank."

Later in the session Justice McCoy asked Mr. Hogan to state to him what he thought of the evidence of the existence of a conspiracy to injure the plaintiff bank.

"I must admit," said the court, "that I can see no evidence of conspiracy; but I cannot see how the trade of many acts, perhaps in themselves trivial, but together tending to prove a conspiracy to injure the plaintiff bank, can be taken to constitute a conspiracy to injure the plaintiff bank."

## Cites From Many Reports.

During the morning session Mr. Hogan, reading from volume after volume of reports, endeavored to show that in practically every case wherein the right of a court of equity to enjoin or to mandamus officials of the government or of states had been denied, the Supreme Court of the United States had upheld the rights of such courts to compel the performance of certain acts by such government or state officials.

Turning to counsel for the Treasury officials, Mr. Hogan said:

"You have urged the midnight oil trying to find a way to get around these decisions of the Supreme Court. You know that time after time your contentions when you included these references in your brief. You sat up nights trying to find a way around them. Why, we couldn't go home at night without seeing your lights burning in the Department of Justice, as you poured over these adverse decisions."

## Supports Motion to Dismiss.

Louis Brandeis, understood to appear in the case as representing Secretary McAdoo, presented the opening argument in support of the motion to dismiss.

"May it please your honor," he said

(Continued on Second Page.)



## LORD FISHER MAY RESIGN AS ADMIRAL OF FLEET

Break Between First Sea Lord and Winston Spencer Churchill Serious, Papers Say.

LONDON, May 18, 12:50 p.m.—There have been no new developments so far today in the threatened break between Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, and Lord Fisher, admiral of the fleet and first admiral.

The Daily Telegraph this morning says the resignation of Lord Fisher is thought to be probable.

The Times in its morning edition mentions the fact that Lord Fisher has not attended the admiralty for the last two days, and the rumors arising from this of friction between him and Mr. Churchill.

## Times Analyzes Friction.

Editorially the Times refers to these reports as confirming the popular impression that the government, like the nation, has reached the restless transitional stage.

The government presumably is anxious about the character of its own control of the war, the Times says, "which is being subjected to widespread and searching criticism both in public and private. At present the government seems to be the admiralty, but beyond the above-mentioned facts all is rumor, and we must believe, unfounded rumor."

The editorial then goes on to refer in general terms to the dissatisfaction expressed in many quarters with Mr. Churchill, who is credited with assuming responsibility and overriding his expert advisers to a degree which might in any time endanger the national safety.

The Times declines to express any opinion as to the wisdom of the action of the admiralty who would command popular approval and the admiralty, who is credited with assuming responsibility and overriding his expert advisers to a degree which might in any time endanger the national safety.

Rumors of a conflict of opinion between Mr. Churchill and the sea lords have been current for some time, Lord Fisher being backed by the other sea lords, according to one report, against the civil head of the admiralty.

## UNITARIANS IN SESSION.

Representatives of Seventy Churches Gather in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 18.—Representatives of seventy churches from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi were in attendance when the sixty-third annual meeting of the Western Unitarian conference was called to order here today.

Sessions will continue tomorrow and Thursday, during which time many important ecclesiastical subjects will be discussed. The meeting is thought to be the largest of its kind since the founding of the organization in this city in 1852.

## OHIO REAPPORTMENT.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 18.—With three republican members voting in the negative and one democrat voting with the republican majority, the house of representatives today passed the congressional reapportionment bill, which is designed to give the republicans control of sixteen Ohio districts.

The reapportionment bill passed by the last legislature was supposed to give each party eleven districts in normal years. The bill passed today has not been acted upon in the senate.

## UTILITY OF NATURAL GAS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 18.—More than 100 delegates were present when the tenth annual convention of the National Gas Association opened for a three-day session here today. A meeting of the National Association of Natural Gas Supply Men began at the same time and will run jointly with the National Gas Association convention.

## SUPPORTS FIGHT ON LOAN SHARKS

Monday Evening Club Backs Activities of Citizens' Committee.

Complete support for the citizens' committee to fight loan sharks was given by the Monday Evening Club last night, and a resolution of thanks for the chairman, William H. Baldwin, was adopted by the organization. The club voted to stand by the committee in everything it had done in the loan shark matter, and the loan shark law, as exposed by The Star, was referred to by him, together with the specific mention of several communications sent by him to the Commissioners on the subject. He read one of these letters, dated March 24, to which he said no answer had been made from the district building.

## Some Things Need Attention.

In referring to the District Commissioners and the loan shark law Chairman Baldwin said:

"There are some things which need attention badly, and the citizens' committee is unable to explain why they have not been attended to."

He also reminded the club that one of the Commissioners had addressed the Monday Evening Club several months ago, and had mentioned the loan shark law, as exposed by The Star, was referred to by him, together with the specific mention of several communications sent by him to the Commissioners on the subject. He read one of these letters, dated March 24, to which he said no answer had been made from the district building.

## Finance Committee Busy.

The finance committee of the joint citizens' committee, composed of the presidents of the civic organizations represented, with the president of the Chamber of Commerce, P. T. Moran, as chairman and treasurer, has been steadily at work chiefly among the members of the different organizations through subcommittees appointed by each president. A number of persons not members of the organizations have sent checks direct to Chairman Macfarland or to Mr. Moran as treasurer.

It is hoped by the executive committee that all citizens who have not already done so will promptly transmit their checks in any amount from \$1 to \$50 at once, so that the committee may know what it has to count upon. The money is to be spent for necessary expert and clerical assistance and for printing and postage.

The members of the executive committee are Henry B. F. Macfarland, Theodore W. Noyes, A. S. Worthington, D. J. Callahan, Corcoran Thom and E. F. Callahan.

## TO SEND SECOND FOOD SHIP.

12,000,000 Pounds for Belgians.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The commission for relief in Belgium announced today that arrangements have been made for sending a second steamship, carrying contributions from the people of New York state to the Belgians. The ship, the *Edinburg*, now at Rotterdam, is being selected for that purpose, and is to sail from New York about June 5.

To obtain her cargo, the New York state committee, of which Dr. John H. Finley, commissioner of education, is chairman, has issued an appeal to the public of New York to contribute a pound of food for each person. This would provide 12,000,000 pounds, sufficient to load the vessel, according to an estimate.

## MASSING OF D. C. FACTS PROVES A HUGE TASK

Executive Committee Meets Tonight to Go Over Fiscal Relation Data.

The executive committee of the joint citizens' committee on the fiscal relation between the United States and the District of Columbia will meet tonight at the offices of Henry B. F. Macfarland in the Evans building to continue its preparation for the presentation of the facts to the joint select committee of Congress.

As the brief which the joint citizens' committee is to submit must be presented to the joint select committee, according to its request and the promise of Chairman Macfarland, by August 1, the executive committee and all the subcommittees of the joint citizens' committee are working hard to get the facts together. The task has proved to be much greater than was supposed when the 15th of May, the date fixed for the delivery by the subcommittees to the executive committee of their reports on the facts, found their work incomplete, so that an extension of time is necessary in every case.

## Hoped to Get Facts Soon.

However, it is hoped by the chairman of the different subcommittees that the main facts will be in the hands of the executive committee within a short time. The chairman of the subcommittees are: Capt. James F. Oyster, on financial facts; John Joy Edison, on assessment and taxation; Chapin Brown, on historical facts, and E. C. Graham, on statistical facts.

The District Commissioners are doing everything in their power to expedite the preparation and transmission to the executive committee of the numerous facts requested from them which are in the District files and records, and the Commissioners have already sent several installments of the facts to the executive committee.

At that time," said Mr. Baldwin, "I went to the Commission and the meeting and showed him that the law was not being enforced properly, and he replied that he was one way of thinking about it and that I had another, and that was all there is to it."

He charged that by an evasion of the law, which had never been dealt with summarily by the Commissioners, loan sharks had been able to do business for a year and take in \$150,000 in interest. He said that he believed the corporation counsel could have collected large amounts of fines from these concerns if they had been followed closely.

The methods of which the chairman of the citizens' committee complains are these:

Several loan companies continued to do business in the District without a license after the loan shark law had been enacted. However, as they were unlicensed, they could lend money at no greater interest than 6 per cent; and the loan shark law forces a license fee of \$500 and places the interest maximum at 12 per cent a year.

## Companies Do No Business.

These unlicensed 6 per cent loan companies, however, are alleged to have done no business at all except with borrowers who had loans previously with them. At the time the loan shark law began to be administered by the corporation counsel's office, a new deal was made all around, much money was refunded and many loans were closed by these refunds.

The unlicensed loan companies, therefore, sought out the borrowers who had taken a refund and had loaned them new money at 6 per cent, meaning that they were taking a loss on the time taking notes to pay that old money once refunded.

The question at issue is whether these concerns are violating the law or not. The citizens' committee says it is; the District building is undecided.

## U. S. A. NAUTIC FLEET STEAMS OUT TO SEA

Line of Warships Five Miles in Length Reviewed by President Wilson.

## THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE WITNESS THE DEPARTURE

Nation's Big Naval Force Now on Way to Newport for the Annual Maneuvers.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The big fleet of warships which have been at anchor in the Hudson river for ten days steamed out to sea at 11 o'clock today with President Wilson reviewing the five-mile line as it passed the Mayflower off the Statue of Liberty. Headed by the superdreadnaught Wyoming, Admiral Fletcher's flagship, the sixteen big battleships and their train of minor fighting craft steamed away in great order, each ship with its sailors and marines standing at the rail at attention.

As each craft neared the Mayflower her six pounders, fore and aft, let loose a puff of smoke, and over the harbor there rolled the thunder of a presidential salute of twenty-one guns.

## Viewed by Many Thousands.

Tens of thousands of persons flocked to various points to view the great marine procession. Along the water front, on both sides of the Hudson, the piers were black with spectators, the windows of downtown skyscrapers were thronged, persons perched on the ledges of houses and on the tops of the Empire State building, the spectacle, and Battery park, southernmost tip of Manhattan, was filled with a crowd that stretched from the sea wall across the acres of green to the customhouse.

Traffic on the Hudson river was suspended between the Manhattan and New Jersey shores half an hour before the fleet sailed. Ferry boats, excursion steamers, tugs and other craft lay at dock with many thousands of persons who had come to watch the departure of the nation's big fleet.

## Occasional Glimpses of Sunshine.

The day was overcast, but through the clouds the sun shone at intervals. The air was chill and a stiff breeze along the water front made the day uncomfortable. So great was the city's interest in warships, however, that few of the throng who stood during the fleet's passage complained of discomfort. It seemed as if all curiosity had forgotten the rain of yesterday and swarmed to the river's edge to say good-bye.

## Bands Play National Anthem.

As each battleship passed the Mayflower, with its fringing of blue, the ship's band played the national anthem. There was little cheering in response. In bidding good-bye to the fleet, the crowds seemed to be in thoughtful mood.

Leaving New York, the fleet made for the Atlantic coast, where it will be directed maneuvers in the war game along the Atlantic coast. The President and Mrs. Wilson will accompany the fleet, and the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, will return to Washington aboard the Mayflower, the notable exception to the rule that the Secretary of the Navy, who was to go back to the capital by train.

## President's Estimate of the Navy.

President Wilson yesterday afternoon reviewed the Atlantic fleet in the Hudson river, and at a luncheon tendered to him on shore by the city of New York told a distinguished gathering of navy officers, army officers and civilians what the country and its navy stood for.

The President, who was accompanied by the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, and the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, stood on the yacht's bridge.

## Pennants and Ensigns in Profusion.

The fleet stretched ahead up the river for four miles, each ship dressed from stem to stern with pennants and ensigns. The colors were brilliant over the taffrails and at mastheads. The crews in blue service uniforms, the officers in gold lace, manned the rails. Overhead were dark, sullen clouds, and a gray mist blew over the river, harmonizing with the gray of the battleships, but so thick at times that the furthest ships of the line could scarcely be distinguished from the others.

Each ship saluted the President. The Mayflower was followed by the dispatch boat Dolphin, carrying Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Clegg, and the yacht *Iris* of the Commerce Department, the Yankton as press boat, the Dixie with the wives and friends of navy officers aboard, and a municipal ferryboat for the city board of aldermen. Their hands saluted each battleship with the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner," which the battleships' bands returned.

President Wilson kept up a constant stream of questions to those about him. He asked about the armament, the crew of each ship, and often expressed his pleasure.

The frequent playing of the national anthem kept the President's head bowed.

## Each Ship Salutes President.

As the President's yacht, conveyed by four destroyers, reached the flagship Wyoming, the first in line, the President's salute of twenty-one guns boomed across the water and reverberated back and forth between the palisades and New York's skyscrapers. Each battleship as the Mayflower passed thundered a similar salute, 236 guns in all.

The Mayflower was followed by the dispatch boat Dolphin, carrying Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Clegg, and the yacht *Iris* of the Commerce Department, the Yankton as press boat, the Dixie with the wives and friends of navy officers aboard, and a municipal ferryboat for the city board of aldermen. Their hands saluted each battleship with the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner," which the battleships' bands returned.

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## Seeks Lasting Peace.

Count Tisza, in replying, endorsed the views of Count Andrassy, saying: "I cannot discuss the details of our offers to Italy, and can assure you our object is to secure the lasting friendship of Italy, which is essential to the great and vital interests of both. These interests demand that we, at the price of great sacrifices, find a way to remove all differences which have arisen and create the foundation of a lasting friendship between our two countries. We hope this attitude of the government finds support in public opinion in Hungary, as I am sure the Hungarian feeling of friendship and sympathy for Italy still is keenly alive. With the animosity of the past, this sympathy will grow stronger and warmer."

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

## WAR IS VIRTUALLY DECLARED, ITALIAN JOURNAL ASSERTS

Concord of King, Government and People Means Conflict, Newspaper Says.

## CABINET TO ASK PLenary POWER FROM PARLIAMENT